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Country programme document

Guyana and Suriname

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Guyana and Suriname is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $8,885,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $9,200,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

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Programme rationale

1. Guyana and Suriname are neighbouring countries situated on the north coast of South America. Their populations are 747,884 and 541,000, respectively, of which 36 per cent are children.[1] Guyana is classified as a lower-middle-income country, while Suriname is considered an upper-middle-income country.

2. Despite the two countries' structural and political differences, they share some essential common elements that constrain them in their efforts to realize children's rights. They are considered small island developing States, although they are located on the mainland which reflects the disadvantages associated with being remote and prone to natural disasters. An estimated 80 per cent of the territory is covered by the Amazon rainforest, which creates distinctive differences between the sparsely populated interior and the coastal areas. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway have provided relevant holistic frameworks for action to reduce disparities between the two regions in both countries and to address the impact of climate change on children.

3. Both countries have made important progress towards the reduction of malnutrition, nearing the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, improving literacy and school attendance and, especially in Suriname, improving the overall public health system and reducing the prevalence of such diseases as malaria and measles. However, both countries still have important equity gaps deriving from similar combinations of factors that, alone or combined, exacerbate multiple deprivations and inequalities in childhood in specific population groups:

(a) *Geographical.* Ten per cent of the population of Guyana and 15 per cent of that of Suriname live in the Amazon interior, where a lack of access to services, infrastructures and transport makes children and families particularly vulnerable;

(b) *Ethnic minorities.* Indigenous peoples make up 7 per cent of the population in Guyana and 3 per cent in Suriname, while Maroon people make up 15 per cent of the Surinamese population. Guyana has the Ministry on Indigenous People's Affairs and the Amerindian Act, which is aimed at protecting indigenous peoples. While notable progress has been made in key areas regarding the advancement of indigenous and Maroon children's rights, much still needs to be done. Suriname has no law protecting the rights of indigenous and Maroon peoples, and in both countries they face challenges in accessing services;

(c) *Poverty.* Families living below the poverty line are not provided with adequate safety nets and services to ensure that their children have the same opportunities as wealthier children. Among the Caribbean countries, Guyana has the highest rate of multidimensional child poverty, 74 per cent, while in Suriname, the multidimensional poor account for 41 per cent of the child population;[2]

(d) *Disability.* Neither country has inclusive services or clear policies that provide children with disabilities the required means for living in a dignified manner. The scarce

[1] All demographic statistics are drawn from the Bureau of Statistics for Guyana and the General Bureau of Statistics of Suriname (ABS).

[2] Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, "Social Panorama of Latin America", 2013.

availability of data itself demonstrates the lack of attention given to this hidden and vulnerable group of children;

(e) *Gender.* Socially constructed gender roles add a layer of inequality in terms of access to services, and make girls and boys more vulnerable to specific types of violence and abuse. Guyana ranks 124 and Suriname 103 out of 188 countries in the Gender Inequality Index.[3]

4. In both Guyana and Suriname, many children under the age of 15 suffer from violent discipline by their caregivers (70 and 87 per cent, respectively).[4] Corporal punishment is widespread with 41 per cent of one-year-old children in Guyana experiencing it on a regular basis.[5] While Suriname forbids corporal punishment in school settings, Guyana is among the few countries in the world that do not forbid corporal punishment in any setting, except in juvenile detention centres. Peer violence and bullying disproportionately target children with disabilities. Children are also discriminated against on the basis of their sexual orientation. Both countries have a substantive prevalence of sexual violence and abuse against children, especially in the interior. While both Governments have been reacting to these phenomena, which have been increasing, more efforts are needed. Key bottlenecks to be addressed are the limited budget allocated to child protection services, violence-tolerant social norms and limited access to and availability of services.

5. Poverty and living in the Amazon interior are aggravating factors for early marriage and pregnancy among girls. In Guyana, 13 per cent of girls aged 15 to 19 years were married or cohabiting and the adolescent birth rate stands at 71 per 1,000 women.[6] In Suriname, 5 per cent of women marry or cohabit before the age of 15,[7] and 14 per cent of all pregnancies in 2013 were of girls aged 15 to 19 years.[8] Key bottlenecks are social norms that condone violence against children; the belief that girls are ready to procreate when they reach puberty; the limited availability and poor quality of services; and a lack of intersectoral coordination.

6. The suicide rate among adolescents is high. In Guyana, 23 per cent of children between the ages of 13 and 15 years (19 per cent of boys and 29 per cent of girls) had seriously considered suicide in 2010.[9] While there is a need for a better understanding of adolescent suicide and how gender plays a role in it, the linkage with unplanned and/or early pregnancy, intergenerational cultural expectations and gender norms are factors that have already been identified.

7. Although both countries have made efforts to reform their child protection legislation, critical work remains to be carried out on strengthening capacities at the legal, policy, institutional and service-delivery levels. Bottlenecks include budget allocation, the lack of cross-sectoral coordination and public attitudes. A lack of access to and the poor quality of social services hinder progress in the provision of alternative care. Access to the juvenile justice system is also limited. In 2015, Suriname initiated efforts to reduce child abuse in the interior. Both countries must continue to progress to a vision for justice for children that

[3] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Gender Inequality Index, 2015.
[4] UNICEF and the Government of Guyana, multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS), 2014; UNICEF and the Government of Suriname, MICS, 2010.
[5] UNICEF and the Government of Guyana, MICS, 2014.
[6] Ibid.
[7] ABS, National Population and Housing Census, 2012.
[8] ABS, Statistics Yearbook, 2013.
[9] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Global School-based Student Health Survey, 2010.

focuses on prevention and provides children with access to alternative diversion and alternatives to detention measures and rehabilitation facilities.

8. In Guyana, 86 per cent of children aged 3 and 4 years are considered to be developmentally on track,[10] while in Suriname, the figure is 71 per cent, mostly due to low performance in literacy and numeracy. Early education programme attendance is 61 per cent in Guyana and 85 per cent in Suriname, but attendance is below 50 per cent for children living in in the interior of both countries.[11] Both countries have very limited capacity for the early detection of disabilities, which has long-lasting consequences for children and their families. Bottlenecks regarding early childhood development (ECD) and detection include inadequate budget allocation, indirect costs for access to services and the lack of capacity of service providers to identify and properly care for children with disabilities.

9. Disparities and exclusion in education worsen at the secondary level. The percentage of children attending primary school is 97 per cent in Guyana and 95 per cent in Suriname. However, in the Surinamese interior, it is only 90 per cent. With an 85 per cent secondary-school attendance rate, Guyana has made progress, while the rate in Suriname is only 59 per cent. In both countries, there are notable disparities between the coastal areas and the interior in terms of secondary-school attendance rates. Multiple bottlenecks account for this inequity as well as the poor quality of primary and secondary education: an outdated curriculum; a limited number of programmes for inclusive education; unqualified teachers, especially at the secondary level; and language barriers for indigenous and Maroon children, who must adapt to learning in the national languages.

10. Despite a decline of 17 per cent since 2000, the child mortality rate in Guyana (39 per 1,000 live births nationally and 64 per 1,000 in the Amazon region) is still one of the higher rates among countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Suriname, the under-five mortality rate decreased from 34 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 21 in 2015. In both countries, around 60 per cent of such deaths occur in the first month of life.[12] Chronic malnutrition remains a barrier to child development, with 12 per cent of children under the age of five suffering from stunting in Guyana and 9 per cent in Suriname, with higher levels in the Amazon region (20 and 17 per cent, respectively). The rate of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months after birth is only 23 per cent in Guyana and 3 per cent in Suriname. In addition, obesity is an increasing concern in both countries, with 5 per cent of children under the age of five in Guyana and 4 per cent in Suriname overweight.

11. Both countries are vulnerable to natural disasters and the negative impacts of climate change. They are particularly at risk for drought and for floods during the rainy season, which affects infrastructure and access to clean water services. Floods threaten the low-lying coastal area where nearly 80 per cent of the population lives, and changing rainfall patterns threaten the interior. Additionally, the presence of extractive businesses in the Amazon area is accelerating environmental degradation and the risk of health hazards, disproportionately affecting children's access to safe water and sanitation facilities.

[10] All statistics on education and health are drawn from the Guyana MICS 2014 and Suriname MICS 2010, apart from those with the sources specified.
[11] ABS, Suriname Statistics Yearbook, 2013.
[12] United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, "Levels and trends in child mortality", 2015.

12. Key lessons learned during the current country programme highlight the need to keep fostering intersectoral cooperation among various ministries and authorities at the local level in order to effectively achieve results in the different programmatic areas. The programme has also shifted its capacity-building approach from supporting ad hoc trainings to systematically strengthening pre- and in-service capacity development programmes. In the period 2012-2016 period, more evidence was provided by UNICEF and partners on the situation of ECD services and their benefits to children. The implementation of model projects and the creation of additional evidence has contributed to an increase in inter-ministerial collaboration in planning the expansion of ECD services.

Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The overall goal of the country programme is to support the efforts of Guyana and Suriname to accelerate the universal realization of children's rights by fostering greater social inclusion, especially for the most disadvantaged and excluded children and families, by reducing disparities and inequities and strengthening inclusiveness. The programme is aimed at supporting both countries in developing and advancing their agendas to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. It supports the priorities outlined in the National Development Plans and related Caribbean Community Child and Youth Frameworks, and the results are aligned with goals and targets identified at various levels of governance. The programme aligns with UNICEF subregional strategies, which provide an important framework for fostering South-South cooperation. In particular, the programme will contribute to the results highlighted by the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework 2017-2021

14. The programme has three components: (a) safety and justice; (b) lifelong learning; and (c) social inclusion and child rights monitoring. The programme will address key bottlenecks impeding the realization of child rights, focusing on the most excluded children, by strengthening national and subnational systems and capacities to design, monitor, implement and budget for child-related policies and legislation; strengthening systems and capacities for the equitable provision of quality and innovative services; and empowering rights holders for enhanced demand through advocacy for quality services and to change social behaviour.

15. The programme will be implemented in partnership with ministries and other bodies at all levels of the Government. Alliances with civil society, the private sector and media will be key in engaging the public. Efforts will be intensified to engage with parliamentarians, faith-based organizations, indigenous and Maroon leaders, the academic community, human rights institutions and youth organizations. Close collaboration will continue with other United Nations agencies, other countries in the Caribbean and countries covering the Amazon Basin.

16. Specific attention will be given to counterbalancing the consequences of climate change, preventing further risk and damage and developing nationwide approaches that will contribute to educating children and their families about how to prevent further negative consequences.

17. The programme will embrace opportunities to contribute to fulfilling the UNICEF mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of girls, in line with the Gender Action Plan, 2014-2017, particularly in the areas of gender mainstreaming in the education and child protection sectors.

Safety and justice for children

18. The alarming rate of violence and abuse against and neglect of children is not sufficiently addressed in either country and will be a primary focus of the country programme. This programme component is focused on strengthening child protection systems, which will contribute to the realization of children's right to be free from violence, neglect and abuse, including the right of children to live in a family environment and their right to protection as a key element of justice for children.

19. The programme will provide technical assistance to strengthen capacities and promote cross-sectoral collaboration in order to prevent and address violence, neglect and abuse and family separation. Particular attention will be given to strengthening local child protection systems in a manner that is respectful of the way of life of indigenous populations. In Guyana, the programme will support the implementation of a culturally appropriate model for a local child protection system. Once the model system has been assessed positively, the programme will advocate for replicating it in other parts of the country. In Suriname, the programme will contribute to the further strengthening of the Government's child protection initiatives in the interior. The programme will also have a particular focus on supporting the countries in their efforts towards the elimination of corporal punishment, both in law and practice.

20. The programme will also be aimed at collecting evidence and supporting the two countries to establish baselines and targets for reducing violence, neglect and abuse. It will have a strong link with the education system in its efforts to eliminate corporal punishment and reduce peer violence and discrimination.

21. UNICEF will support efforts to increase the access of children to the justice system, in particular, developing and implementing targeted prevention programmes for juveniles considered at risk of being in conflict with the law. These tailored programmes will benefit juveniles in detention and will be aimed at preventing recidivism and facilitating reintegration. In essence, the programmes will contribute to: (a) creating an enabling environment for alternatives to detention as well as for diversion measures to be successfully applied and (b) reducing the number of juveniles in detention.

22. The programme will contribute to reducing the high levels of teenage pregnancy. It will further expand health and family life education, with a focus on skills development and sexuality education. In Guyana, the programme will use evidence from a situation analysis on teenage pregnancy. In Suriname, the programme will use the experience and evidence from the Adolescent Development Programme. Children and young people will be involved as champions of change in crafting and delivering messages to their peers through social media and other means to contribute to preventive efforts. It will also engage other major stakeholders, such as youth associations and faith based organizations.

23. Evidence-based advocacy will aim at leveraging resources to implement alternative modalities to the institutionalization of children, such as foster care, and transform the existing institutions so that they can provide services to prevent family separation. A mapping exercise of the situation of the existing formal care system will help to identify how best to develop a strong alternative care system that will prevent family separation and promote national adoption systems. Particular attention will be given to children with disabilities and children from indigenous and Maroon groups.

24. The programme will promote multisectoral child protection referral mechanisms and violence prevention systems. Professional development will be supported to enhance the

capacity of social workers to manage child protection cases and that of other professionals to refer and address them. Other rights holders, including parents, will be provided with initiatives aimed at developing positive parenting skills throughout the country. To improve children's access to justice, technical assistance will be provided to increase the use of child-friendly and gender-sensitive proceedings by the police, courts and prosecutors' offices. UNICEF will support the alignment of juvenile justice procedures with international standards.

Lifelong learning

25. This programme component will focus on supporting the countries in developing systems to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals regarding education and ECD, particularly on (a) the provision of equitable and inclusive early childhood services, especially for the most vulnerable girls and boys; (b) the promotion of positive learning and inclusive environments for all children and adolescents; and (c) the strengthening of institutional capacity for planning, monitoring and disaster risk reduction.

26. UNICEF will contribute to strengthening the countries' capacity to enhance access to ECD services. Emphasis will be placed on complementing and scaling up existing local models through advocacy, technical support to Governments and other relevant partners and the leveraging of resources. UNICEF will adopt evidence-based programming by demonstrating the effectiveness of the models and advocating for scaling them up country-wide. The programme will also ensure a focus on the early detection of disabilities and provide families with the necessary services and support.

27. To support access to inclusive quality primary and secondary education, the programme will address data gaps and identify invisible and excluded children. It will promote access and intercultural education in conformity with cultural beliefs and traditions; bilingual education for children belonging to the indigenous and Maroon communities; the inclusion of children with disabilities; capacity strengthening for teachers and other professionals on inclusive and intercultural education, social cohesion and equity; and the reduction of dropouts. UNICEF will also work closely with the education sector to promote healthy lifestyles; and will foster a dialogue among key stakeholders on the quality of education, with a particular focus on the assessment of learning outcomes and equity gaps and strategies for improvement.

28. The education component will have a strong emphasis on integrating climate change into education by means of advocacy with policymakers and into existing curricula and education programmes, particularly in secondary education, and by means of the capacity development of teaching staff and the staff of organizations involved in the formulation and implementation of non-formal education programmes. This approach will strengthen the resilience and knowledge of children and adolescents regarding climate change and increase their ability on to help reduce climate change. It will also be aimed at developing the capacity of students to be agents for change, including having solid skills to obtain green jobs.

29. Partnerships with other actors involved in the sector and the strengthening of South-South cooperation (especially inter-Caribbean and inter-Amazonian) will play key roles in the exchange of practices and knowledge between countries with similar challenges and structures.

Social inclusion and child rights monitoring

30. This programme component, which complements and supports the other components, seeks to strengthen the capacity to monitor children's rights, reduce multidimensional poverty and provide inclusive and equitable access to social protection services, especially for the most disadvantaged children. It seeks to ensure that national systems and policies effectively address the multiple deprivations that affect the most vulnerable boys and girls across the lifecycle, building their resilience through social investments and rights-based social policies.

31. By means of South-South exchange, together with technical support, UNICEF and international partners will support the strengthening of national capacities to develop and deliver inclusive and equitable child-focused social protection systems. This will be augmented by national development planning to strengthen resilience against crises and shocks and protect children from poverty and social exclusion. The programme will identify policy gaps to achieve the reduction of inequalities affecting the most vulnerable families in both interior and coastal areas.

32. The programme will provide technical support to facilitate the decentralization of services, when needed, in order to better serve and protect children and their families throughout the country. These efforts will build on the existing initiatives of key actors.

33. The capacity strengthening of national statistics offices and civil registry offices will remain a priority in order to improve the generation, analysis and use of disaggregated data that help to better target the most vulnerable children and families with inclusive policies. The programme will support the countries in building evidence on multidimensional poverty to improve social programme targeting and public investments.

34. UNICEF will work with both Governments on policy decisions regarding the social investment in children as well as the efficiency, effectiveness, equity and transparency of spending to ensure adequate resource allocations for quality social services in social protection, ECD and child protection, particularly for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children. Specific assistance will be provided to increase the capacity of Governments and academic institutions to assess and monitor national social investment in children and women and to strengthen evidence-informed programme and policy development to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

35. UNICEF will support both countries in their monitoring and reporting on the implementation of international commitments relating to child rights through the provision of technical advice and assistance for reporting as well as by making and implementing plans to follow up on recommendations from the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the universal periodic review and other international human rights mechanisms.

Programme effectiveness

36. The programme effectiveness component supports the capacity of UNICEF and partners in realizing the results highlighted in the three programme components, including efforts in programme planning, monitoring and evaluation, gender, communications and the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and response. The programme will follow a results-based management approach to ensure that efforts and resources are clearly linked with results for children.

37. Evidence generation and planning, monitoring and evaluation will support all three programme components in setting baselines and targets, monitoring results and enabling the country office and the Government to better target the most vulnerable children and families.

38. Communications for social and behavioural change will be a cross-cutting strategy to build evidence on how to address social norms that constitute a bottleneck for the realization of children's rights. UNICEF will support the Governments, communities, social mobilizers, key stakeholders and opinion leaders on developing strategies aimed at creating demand for policies and practices for the improved realization of children's rights. Specific attention will be given to social norms that condone violence against children as a disciplinary measure.

39. The advocacy strategy will seek to enhance the leadership of UNICEF as a trusted voice for children; reach decision makers and a general audience with evidence-informed messages; and engage policymakers, civil-society groups and opinion makers to take action and demand specific changes for the most vulnerable children in Guyana and Suriname.

40. The communications strategy will revolve around the deepening of partnerships with traditional mass media in order to reach general audiences, while increasingly penetrating social media platforms. Youth leaders with important social media followings will be involved to become agents for providing information and promoting positive changes among youth.

41. Considering the increasing vulnerability to the effects of climate change, disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness will be integrated into all programme components.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child protection	2 750	2 650	5 400
Lifelong learning	2 750	3 100	5 850
Social inclusion and child rights monitoring	1 850	1 650	3 500
Programme effectiveness	1 535	1 800	3 335
Total	**8 885**	**9 200**	**18 085**

Programme and risk management

42. The country programme document outlines the contributions of UNICEF to the results of Guyana and Suriname and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

43. For programme implementation, UNICEF will work in coordination with United Nations agencies in implementing the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable

Development Framework 2017-2021 through the mechanism of the steering committee composed of representatives from Government and United Nations agencies. For this purpose, annual monitoring and reporting mechanisms will be established.

44. The main risks for the programme include the public sector's challenges in coordinating intersectoral policies, the incomplete alignment of legislation with international norms and the gap in the financing needed to achieve the programme's outcomes. These risks will be mitigated by developing and strengthening mechanisms for intersectoral cooperation at various levels of governance; supporting countries to fully harmonize legislation with international standards; strengthening countries' capacity to budget for children in a systematic and effective manner; conducting advocacy based on the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and on evidence in order to ensure their implementation; and the implementation of a fundraising strategy with both the public and private sectors, including participating in subregional and joint fundraising initiatives.

45. UNICEF will provide technical assistance and facilitate the exchange of experiences through South-South and triangular cooperation on the application of a rights-based approach. The programme will focus especially on strengthening cooperation with other countries in the Caribbean and Amazon regions and in leveraging intercountry efforts.

46. Guyana and Suriname are vulnerable to different types of natural disasters, and so their early warning systems will be updated regularly using evidence of the intensity and occurrence of events. UNICEF will continue to support disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response as part of its focus on children.

Monitoring and evaluation

47. National capacities in both countries will be strengthened to ensure the availability of disaggregated statistics on children and adolescents. The use of nationally owned periodic surveys on the situation of children, such as the multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS), will be promoted in order to obtain standardized data that can be used as baselines, for tracking progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and for measuring the impact of social programmes. The programme will support innovative approaches that use new technologies and platforms to collect data, information and opinions. This will strengthen the countries' ability to plan, tailor and evaluate programmes in an effective manner.

48. A costed evaluation plan includes major evaluations on violence against children and the mainstreaming of climate change in education. The programme will systematically track progress against planned results through regular reviews with partners, including annual reviews.

49. UNICEF will ensure the monitoring and evaluation of the country programme results and their contribution towards the Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework-defined results. It will continue to strengthen performance, accountability and coherence, as called for by the General Assembly following the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including through reporting results across agencies. In particular, UNICEF will lead the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework Monitoring and Evaluation Group.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Guyana and Suriname – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 2, 4, 5, 9, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 39 and 40 **National priorities:** Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13 and 16; UNICEF Health Strategy 2015-2030, Guyana Youth Policy, Guyana Education Strategy Plan 2014-2018, Guyana Sexual Offenses Act, Guyana Domestic Violence Act, Guyana Protection of Children Act, State of the Union speech of the President of Suriname covering the period 2015-2020 and Suriname Stabilization and Recovery Plan 2016-2018.
Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework outcomes involving UNICEF: 1. Access to quality education and lifelong learning increased for the enhancement of employability and decent and sustainable economic development; 2. Access to equitable social protection systems and quality services improved; 3. Equitable access to justice and protection and citizen security and safety reinforced; 4. Universal access to quality health-care services and health-care system improved; 5. Laws, policies and systems introduced to support healthy lifestyles among all segments of the population; 6. Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place. **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:** Number of countries able to ascertain attrition rates in sexual offences and domestic violence cases by procedural stage (police and courts); number of countries with functioning mechanisms to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information that use regionally established tools for monitoring and reporting on the situation of women and children; number of countries with a decrease in the number of women and men reporting experiences of physical and sexual violence; representation of strategies that address globally agreed climate change priorities in relevant planning documents and processes; number of countries with at least two sector-specific disaster risk reduction strategies under implementation; percentage of graduates leaving with a certificate of technical and vocational training and education, disaggregated by age and sex; percentage of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency; participation rate of youth and adults in formal or non-formal education and training in the past 12 months, disaggregated by sex; percentage of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training; percentage of children, both boys and girls, living below the national poverty line or in multidimensional poverty; percentage of the eligible population covered by social protection floors and systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women and newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and vulnerable; number of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for social protection programmes; the extent to which national and subregional statistical systems are strengthened for evidence-based planning and for monitoring lagging Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals; number of countries that have achieved their targets for births attended by skilled health personnel; number of countries that have achieved the 90-90-90 target (age, gender and key groups)
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): 1. Health; 2. HIV/AIDS; 3. Water, sanitation and hygiene; 4. Nutrition; 5. Education; 6. Child protection; and 7. Social inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, national legislation is implemented to prevent, mitigate and address violence and other childhood abuses and the justice, education, public health, security and other sectors observe children's rights to this protection.	Proportion of children aged 2 to 14 (1 to 14) years who experience violent disciplinary practices by an adult member of the household Baseline: 66% (girls), 74% (boys) (Guy); 85% (girls), 87% (boys) (Sur) Target: 10% reduction for all groups	MICS, study on violence against children (Suriname), administrative data	1.1 Increased country capacity to promote and ensure justice and systems that enable the prevention and treatment of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect 1.2 Strengthened political commitment to legislate a budget for strengthening interventions that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect 1.3 Increased capacity of rights holders and duty bearers to foster positive practices and norms to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect	Government of Guyana/Government of Suriname (including the Ministries of Justice and Police; Public Security, Social Protection, Education, Public Health, Finance and Legal Affairs, as well as gender bureaus) Parliaments of Guyana and Suriname Civil society organizations (CSOs)	2 750	2 650	5 400
	Children in detention per 100,000 child population Baseline: 27 (Guy) 17 (Sur) Target: 17 (Guy) 13 (Sur)	Administrative data					
	Children (0-17 years) living in residential care, with disaggregated target ages and a specific target for children aged 0 to 3 years Baseline: 600 (Guy) 1,600 (Sur) Target: 20% reduction for both	Administrative data					
	Girls (15-17 years) who have ever experienced sexual violence Baseline: 313 girls (14-18 years) (Guy) TBD (Sur) Target: 10% reduction	MICS, study on violence against children (Suriname), administrative data					
2. By 2021, all children	1. Percentage of children (36-	MICS, Educational	2.1 Strengthened national	Ministry of	2 750	3 100	5 850

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged among them, have improved their education and developmental outcomes and accessed equitable and inclusive learning environments across the life cycle, including in emergencies.	59 months) on track in at least three of four development domains, total and disaggregated by gender, poorest quintile and urban/rural Baseline: 86% (Guy); 71% (Sur) Target: 95% (Guy); 80% (Sur)	Management Information System, Health Management Information System, programme reports	frameworks, policies, plans and standards to increase access to high-quality, equitable, inclusive, and holistic early childhood development, learning and care environments for girls and boys (0-8 years) and their families by 2021, including in emergencies 2.2 Enhanced capacity of national and subnational entities in education planning, collection and use of data, system monitoring and budgeting, to provide equitable, inclusive and relevant education for all children and adolescents by 2021 2.3 Strengthened organizational capacity of key stakeholders to design and deliver equitable, inclusive and relevant education services, transitioning strategies and protective learning environments, including in emergencies, for all children and adolescents within rights-based educational frameworks and principles by 2021	Education, Ministry of Health , Ministry of Social Affairs , NGOs/CSOs, research institutes, Pan American Health Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Bank, Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)/Basic Education Improvement Programme, United Nations Population Fund			
	2. Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education, by gender Baseline: 93% (girls), 95% (boys) (Guy); 96% (girls); 92% (boys) (Sur) Target: 100% for all	Study on out-of-school children					
	3. Lower secondary education completion rate, by gender Baseline: 38% girls, 49% (boys) (Guy); 46% (girls), 35% (boys) (Sur) Target: 10% increase for all groups						
	4. Percentage of students who are overage for grade in primary education, by gender Baseline: 18% (girls), 22% (boys) (Sur); TBD (Guy) Target: 10% decrease for all groups						
	5. Percentage of students experiencing bullying,						

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination or abuse Baseline: bullying: 37% (girls), 40% (boys) (Guy); 26% (girls), 26% (boys) (Sur) Target: 10% decrease for all groups						
3. By 2021, national systems and policies are effectively addressing multiple deprivations affecting the most vulnerable boys and girls across the life cycle and building their resilience through adequately funded social investments and rights-based quality social policies based on adequately disaggregated data on children.	1. Public expenditure for children (percentage of gross domestic product) disaggregated by sector: social protection, health, education, child protection, and ECD Baseline: to be established in 2016 (Guy/Sur) Target: to be determined in 2016 (Guy/Sur)	Government budget plan and expenditure reports, assessment report of social sector budget and expenditures, MICS, analysis report on child poverty, administrative data on child protection programmes, statistics yearbook, programme reports	3.1 Strengthened national and subnational human and institutional capacity to develop and deliver inclusive and equitable social protection systems to strengthen the resilience of and protect boys and girls from all forms of poverty and social exclusion 3.2 Improved national and sub-national capacity to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information to monitor, inform policy decision-making and report on the situation of children and child poverty in all of its dimensions, using an equity-based approach 3.3 Enhanced national systems that govern the volume, efficiency and impact of invested resources towards building resilience of the most vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents	Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Finance, President's Cabinet and Planning Unit, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Regional Development, National Assembly Suriname, General Bureau of Statistics of Suriname, NGOs/CSOs, children and youth organizations, research institutes, United Nations Development Programme, IDB and other stakeholders	1 850	1 650	3 500
	2. Number of children covered by social protection systems Baseline: To be established in 2016 (Guy/Sur) Target: To be determined in 2016 (Guy/Sur)	Government budget plan and expenditure reports, assessment report on social sector budget and expenditures, MICS, analysis report on child poverty, administrative data					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
		on child protection programmes, statistics yearbooks					
	3. Proportion of children covered by social protection systems of the total children targeted by social protection systems Baseline: to be established in 2016 (Guy/Sur) Target: to be determined in 2016 (Guy/Sur)	Government budget plan and expenditure reports, assessment report of social sector budget and expenditures, MICS, analysis report on child poverty, administrative data on child protection programmes, statistics yearbooks					
Programme effectiveness					**1 535**	**1 800**	**3 335**
Total resources					**8 885**	**9 200**	**18 085**